The Rescue of the Spanish Prisoners Com mended-The Chase of the Different Vessels Described—Immunity of Our Ships from Damage.

Washington, July 27. - The navy department made public yesterday the reports of Admiral Sampson, Commo-dore Schley, Capt. Clark, of the Oregon, and Capt. Evans, of the Iowa, on the battle of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. Adm. Sampson in his report says:

1 have the honor to make the following re-port upon the battle and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, communded by Admiral Dervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 1808. The enemy's vessels came out of the arbor between 9:85 and ten a m, the head of harbor between 9:30 and ten is in the column appearing around Cayo Smith at \$31; and emerging from the channel five or six

Adm. Sampson then tells the position of his vessels and how the enemy's vessels emerged from the harbor. He then goes on:

The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The New York turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, fiying the signal "close littoward harbor entrance and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed, until toward the end of the chase she was making 164 knots and was rapidly closing on the Cristobal Colon. She was not, at any time, within the range of heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to are a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at the moment to be attempting to es-cape from the Gloucester.

The Spanish vessels, upon clearing the har-bor, turned to the westward in column, in-treasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the Instant of the enemy's appearance, and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels, and the battle de-veloped into a charging which the throught. the blockading vessels, and the battle de-ped into a chase, in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action took first place. The Iowa and Indiana, having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in suc-cession, at about the time the Vizeaya was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The Vixen finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our column and remained there during the battle and chase.

The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the Gloverster excluding the many part of every

the Gloucester excited the admiration of everyone who witnessed it, and merits the com-mendation of the navy department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair—and has a good battery of light rapid-tire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harber entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately teamed in, opening five upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the Pluton and Furor, the Glouester was stowed, there-by gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close to short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly and of great volume. During this fight the Gloucester was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within 30 minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the Furor and santings narous the careers of their the Pluton were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The Furor was brached and sunk in the surf, the Pluton sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and the Texas, yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the Gloucester's battery. After rescuing the survivors of the de-

Maria Teresa.

The method of escape attempted by the Bpaniards—all steering in the same direction. and in formation—removed all tactical doubts or difficulties and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of our blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed; but they suffered heavily in passing and the lufanta Maria Teresa and the Oquendo were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first 15 minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the Infanta Maria Teresa's fire main had been cut by one of our first shots, and that she was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke from their lower decks aft. these vessels gave up both fight and flight and ran in on the beach, the Infanta Maria Teresa at about 10:15 a.m., at Nima Nima 6½ miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the Almi-rante Oquendo at about 10:30 a.m., at Juan

onzales, seven miles from the port. The Vizcaya was still under the fire of the eading vessels; the Cristobal Colon had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed be-yond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The Vizcaya was soon set on fire, and at 11:15 she turned in shore and was beached at Aserraderos, 15 miles from San-tiago, burning flereely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santi-ago the Indiana had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Aserraderos was signaled to "resume station." The Iowa, assiste by the Eriesson and the Hist, took off the crew of the Vizzaya, while the Harvard and the Glouester rescued those of the In-fanta Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo. This rescue of prisoners including the wounded, from the burning Spanish vessels was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct, of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magnaines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was

There remained now of the Spanish ships only the Cristobal Colon, but she was their best and fastest ressel. Forced by the situa-tion to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of tion to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was about air miles ahead of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, but her spurt was fluished and the American ships were now galaling upon her. Behind the Brooklyn and the Oregon came the Texas, Vizen and New York. It was evident from the bridge of the New York that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:30 the Brooklyn hauling the chase and that she had no chance of escape. At 12:50 the Brooklyn and the Oregon opened fire and got her range—the Oregon's beavy shell striking beyond her—and at 1:10 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Toraquino, 48 miles from Santiago. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, went on board to receive the surrender. While his bout was alongside I came up in the New York, received his report and placed the Oregon in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the Resolute, which had followed the chase. Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had goes on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The Cristobal Colon was not injured by our firing and probably is not much injured by heaching, though she ran ashore at high speed.

hee all the work was done so well it is dif-ted discriminate in praise. The object of the lockade of Cervera's squadron was fully mplished and each individual bore well his in it—the commodore in communed of the af division, the captains of shipt their rra and men. The fire of the battleships powerful and destructive and the resist-of the Spanish squadron was, in great heater almost before they had not be-thy more of their size face. The has

Colon did not give up until the Oregon had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her. This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The Brooklyn's westerly blockeding position gave her andyanor vessess or ner class. The Brooklys wear-orly blockading position gave her an advan-tage in the chase which she maintained to the end and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The Texas and the New York were gaining on the chase during the last hour, and had an accident befallen the Brookly or the Oregon would have speedily over-hauled the Cristobal Colon. From the mo-ment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. Several of the ships were struck, the Brook-lyn more often than the others, but very slight lyn more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being aboard the lows. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the Brooklyn. It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern war vessels of the best type; but Spanish gunnery is poor at the best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and slienced their fire. An examination of the

silenced their fire. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the Almirante Oquendo especially-suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

A beard appealant by me saveral weeks are Mains of those who had failed.

A board appointed by me several weeks ago, has made a critical examination of the vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The

### report of the board will be speedily forwarded. LOOKING TOWARD MANILA.

Administration Preparing to Concentrate a Great Naval Force There, Anticipating International Complications.

Washington, July 27 .- Tremendous activity is observable in naval preparations at this writing, although the fact is not being advertised. Secretary Long says that within a very short time the American navy would be in a better condition than ever before, and that it would be in readiness at a moment's notice to meet any emergency which might confront the nation. It is to enable the country to present a rugged and impressive front should there be a volcanie elimax from the international complication later on, for it is idle to pretend that the administration is entirely free from apprehension that there may be need of a display of our full strength. The concentration of formidable fleets at the Philippines by Germany, Russia, Japan and England is not being viewed with unconcern by the administration. Manila is regarded as the danger point. It is there that trouble is to be looked for first if we are to become involved in an international row.

## GREAT PEACE FESTIVAL.

One Will Be Held at Chicago Soon After the War Closes-Naval, Army and Industrial Days.

Chicago, July 27. -The National Business league is preparing for a grand that have appeared touching the connational peace festival to be held in dition of the troops before Santiago this city soon after the close of the war. The festivities will continue for admits that there was a shortage of a week or more. The president and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, eminent sively that there was no lack of the army and navy officers with their commands, as far as possible, governors of states, mayors of cities, statesmen and prominent business men of the country are expected to be present and participate. To each of the great departments of war and peace a day of the festival will be devoted. There will be naval, army, industrial, art and music days; also president, gov ernor and mayor days, the festival closing with a grand international or peace day.

To Fortify Honolulu. stroyers the Gloucester did excellent service in decided to fortify Honolulu and make landing and securing the crew of the Infanta it one of the strongest military posts decided to fortify Honolulu and make in the Pacific. For this purpose Maj. Langfitt, commanding a battalion of United States volunteers, will leave on the first steamer for Honolulu and he will be followed by 400 men under command of Col. Willard Young. These men are all expert engineers. All strategic points which control Honolulu will be strongly fortified and barracks will be built for a large

Washington, July 27. - Nathan Smith in charge of the postal establishment for Porto Rico, left yesterday for Newport News, whence he is to sail on the St. Louis for his destination on the island. He carried with him an outfit including \$5,000 worth of stamps and all the blanks and books necessary for transacting a money order and registered letter business. The rate of letter postage between Porto Rico and the United States will be the domestic rate, two cents an ounce.

Refugees Returning to Cuba. Santingo, July 27.—Cuban refugees are flocking here from all directions. Many of them were driven out at the beginning of the war three years ago. All the nighboring islands are sending big delegations. The British steamer Dee brought 350 exiles from Kingston Hundreds are coming from the United States and Mexico. As a rule they have been advised of the lack of food, but the prospect of hardship is more than balanced by the satisfaction of living in their old homes.

Gen. Shafter Reports His Loss. Washington, July 27.—Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties of the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department and is now preparing for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated, the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as so far the Spanish forces took no prison-

Will Fight Without Pay. Washington, July 27.—Representa-tive Lewis, of Washington, has returned here from Chickamauga camp, and was assigned by the war department to service under Gen. Brooke. He declined to take a commission from the president and was instead detailed for duty at the front, without compen sation, as from the state guard.

Ex-Queen Dying of Cancer. Sen Francisco, July 27 .- The Even ing Post says that the steamer Gaelic, which left this port for Honolulu, car-ried ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the islands for the last time, and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only defer the death which is stealing upon her.

Shafter Opens Prison Doors. Santingo de Cuba, July 27.—Gen. Shafter released 40 Cubans yesterday who had be n confined in the local jall on political charges. Indeed, some of them were confined without charges of any character, others on the most triv-ial protests and yet others solely be-cause of sympathy with the insurgest

## SHAFTER'S REPORT.

Newspaper Correspondents Guilty of Breaches of Military Law.

The Army Mentally Depressed on Accou of Inactivity-No Mention Made of an Alleged Letter from Gen. Garela.

Washington, July 25. -Gen. Shafter reported by cable yesterday that the condition of the troops at Santiago was rapidly improving and said he hoped, in the course of a day or two, to have them all located in comforts being made good and, meanwhile, their respect than was their condition be-

fore the surrender.

The general makes ao mention of the alleged letter from Garcia to himself, nor does he speak of any friction between them, whence the department has come to doubt the authenticity of published stories on these subjects. In his report to the war department relative to conditions at Santiago, Gen. Shafter has thrown some light upon the difficulties in which certain of the newspaper correspondents there have involved themselves. From his report it would appear that, animated by an ambition to take a prominent part in the important events following each other in rapid succession at Santis ago after the initiation of negotiations for the surrender of the city, a few of the correspondents were guilty of grave breaches of military law, necessitating prompt corrective action by Gen. Shufter. Thus, for instance, one correspondent in his efforts to take part 'n the flag raising over the city had, resisted the military officers in the execution of their duty and even attempted a personal assault upon the commanding general. This made him subject to summary and severe punishment, even death, yet Gen. Shafter, probably realizing that ignorance of military law was the explanation of the action, contented himself with expelling that correspondent from Cuba. A more serious offense, from the fact that it might easily have led to rioting and loss of life, was that of three other correspondents who, it appears by Gen. Shafter's report, by circulating inflammatory posters, stirred up the town. They were like-

wise deported. In a very dignified manner Gen. Shafter takes notice of some of the severely critical newspaper articles tobacco for a time, but shows conclunecessaries of life, and that the troops were adequately supplied with hard bread, bacon, sugar and coffee. Al-though this bill of fare is not as extensive as that afforded troops in garrison it embodies the main features of the army ration while on the field service and removed from a base of supplies.

The Army Much Depressed. Santiago de Cuba, July 25.-The report published in the United States that there are 30 cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division is learned, on OATS—No. 2. First, Third, Sixth and Ninth volunteers, the First and Tenth regular cavalry regiments and six compa nies of the Randolph light artillery are encamped about two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy as to location and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained. Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment, in the course of four or five days. There have been no fatalities from fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day, the increasing rains and heavy night dews, malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions. The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which, it is believed, will have been accomplished before the pext month is well advanced. The army is mentally depressed by inactivity and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

Prisoners to Be Sent to Spain. Washington, July 24. - The war department last night posted the follow-

Santiago, July 28.—Lieut. Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Soriany, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—2,935 Spanish larger than Gen. Toral reported—2,035 Spanish troops and 336 volunteer guerrillas—gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in loaded on ox carts and started to the railroad. Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,001 to up as they have there will be about 24,000 to salp away-nearly 1:,000 here, 2,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Gunntanamo and over 2,000 at Sarua and Baracoa,—Shafter, Major General

Cubans Want to Rule Santiago. Santiago de Cuba, July 25.—The document which is being circulated for signatures among Cuban residents in Santiago addressed to the president of the United States thanking him for the co-operation of the army of the United States and expressing the hope that the American government will recognize Cuban sovereignty in the surrendered portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba, was drafted by Arms, the newspaper correspondent on the staff of the Cuban general, Castillo, who drafted the alleged letter of pro-test from Gen. Garcia to Gen. Shafter.

Hard Tack Unfit to Eat. Jacksonville, Fla., July 25.-Two thousand pounds of hard tack was condemned in the Second Illinos regiment as being unfit for food. Large amounts of bacon have been con-demned recently. The meat had long passed the stage where it was fit to

Miss Schier on a Peace Mission. Madrid, July 25.—Miss Jessie Schley delegate from the Peace Society of Paris, has arrived here with the inte tlen, it is exserted, of interviewis members of the cabinet with a "h

## SAME OLD BOYS

that They Were When They West to Swimming Together Many Years Ago.

Neither of these old chaps is under 50, yet each is a living example of the fact that men are only boys grown tall. They live a few blocks apart on Brush street and have been chums ever

since they were toddlers.

The other evening, just after sunset the one living farther out came strolling by the house of the other, keep-ing a keen lookout from the corner of his eyes for his courade. When he was sighted, trying to keep cool in a hammock stretched under an apple tree, the man on the sidewalk held up ble camps where they may rest and recuperate, and where the sick may receiver. He is feeding 11,000 of the signs with his fingers, while he walked on his toes and pressed a finger of his toes and pr from the hammock with youthful agilpresent condition is no worse in this ity, gave a sweep of his arm that motioned his croney to the alley behind the barn and said: "Blamed if I don's," as he stealthily entered the house by the kitchen door.

When he went slowly through the back yard as though he had nothing special on his mind, his coat tails bulged suspiciously and his eyes had a glint of mischief. The two salute in whispers, slipped around half a block to get a car, giggled and talked under their breaths till-they reached a wellknown point up the river, and there went in swimming, diving, whooping, swimming doggie and turning turtles as nearly as possible like they had done half a century before. They dried their scant hair carefully, stowed soap and towels out of sight, and reached home prepared to prevaricate if questioned. Next day they shook hands, carried themselves more erect and congratulated each other that they still knew their boyish tricks.-Detroit Free Press.

Difficult Task "What's the matter, old man? You look hot and excited." "Just been trying to dodge a cross-eyed girl on a bicycle."—Detroit Free Press.

## THE GENERAL MARKETS.

THE GENERAL MA			*	1
KANSAS CITT	Mo.	July	27.	ı
CATTLE-Best becves	0 3 65	0	5 15	ı
Stockers	3 83	64	4 60	ı
Native cows	3 00		3 75	ı
HOGS-Choice to heavy	2 50		4 00	ı
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 25		4 00	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red	74		75	ı
No. 2 hard	63		6514	ſ
CORN-No. 2 mixed	31	KO	32	1
OATS-No. 2 mixed	28		24	ı
RYE-No. 2	41	0	42	п
FLOUR-Patent, per barrel	4 00		4 10	ı
Pancy	3 80		3 60	ı
HAY-Choice timothy	5 50		6 50	ı
Fancy prairie	5 00		5 25	1
BRAN (sacked)	42	40	48	ı
BUTTER-Choice creamery	13		1514	ı
CHEESE-Full cream	18	16 @		ı
EGGS-Choice			814	в
POTATOESST. LOUIS.	30	8	35	ı
CATTLE-Native and shipping	4 00	0	0 40	ı
Texans	3 30	0		ı
HOGS-Heavy	3 75		0714	ı
SHEEP-Fair to choice	2 50		4 40	ı
FLOUR-Choice	2 85	1997	4 05	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red	72	0	73	ŧ
CORN-No. 2 mixed	23	45	3314	н
OATS-No. 2 mixed	23	40	2514	ı
RYE-No. 2	48	0	40	П
BUTTER-Creamery	14	0	18	ı
LARD-Western mess	5 30		40	ı
PORK CHICAGO.	9 65	0	75	١

BUTTER-Creamery.....

BUTTER-Creamory ....

# CASTORIA





## A Beautiful Present

celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in

> American Wild Ducks, English Quall,

has been the standard for my years

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

ASK YOUR DEALER

ow you the plaques and tell best Elastic Starch. Accept

The birds are handsomely embosse Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

## **ELASTIC STARCH**

ckages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

### PRESENCE OF MIND.

to the Occasion When Caught

The farmer crept stealthily along behind the fence. Step by step he advanced, always with his gaze fastened upon the cherry tree, in the distance.

"Gol durn them town boys, anyway," he muttered to himself, as he took a firmer grip upon the ugly-looking switch that he had cut from the hickory back of the barn, "I'll show 'em!"

Nearer and nearer he drew to the spot where the engagement was to occur. Softly, like a tiger advancing upon its prey, he edged along through the weeds, from one fence corner to another.

Meanwhile the boy in the tree kept crocking his elbow at a 32-knot clip. The cherries were large and fat and red, and he had a wonderful tonnage. Ever and anon he would smack his lips, and eject a handful of stones from his mouth. It was glorious.

Suddenly a rugged form seemed to rise up out of the ground, and somebody bawled in tones that were husky with emotion:

"Here, drat your hide, what are you doin' up there?"

It was one of those moments when a word may win all or cause all to be lost.

The boy dropped the biggest, reddest, juiciest cherry that he had been able to reach, pulled himself together, drew his bare, brown legs up under him, and replied:

"I'm rememberin' the Maine."

When he could speak again the farmer said:

"If they sin't enough here fer you, there's

said:
"If they ain't enough here fer you, there's
another fice tree full of 'em, up yonder in
the orchard."—Cleveland Leader.

War to the Death, The slaughter was frightful. The dead and dying were strewn about by

The dead and dying were strewn about by thousands.

The crash of matter and the wreck of material bore testimony to the awful work that had been done!

But the end was not yet, for Mrs. O'Hoolihan, with her insect destroyer in hand, continued to pass to and fro among the detached pieces of furniture, slaying without mercy and spraying with a fierceness that betrayed long suffering and a grim determination to end it, even if the cost should mount up to a quarter,—Cleveland Leader.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and hunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted. Le Roy, N. Y. Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

Market Fluctuations. "She told me her heart and hand were

priceless."
"What did you say?"
"I told her I would go off somewhere and wait until she sent me word that they were marked down."—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Now can any of you give proofs of your own that the world is fist? A Positive Proof.

Little Tommy—Please, sir, if it was you could see the north pole with a telescope.—Puck. Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Pose

Dr. Moffet's TEFHINA (Teching Fos-ders) is the preparation that has gained so much reputation in all our large cities in saving the lives of Tecthing Children and so diminishing their mortality, and no Mother should fail to use them if she desires to pre-serve the life of her little one. TEFHINA Alds Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy. For War Times.

Photographer to captain in his new uni-form-Look fierce, please.—Cincinnati En-

Fits stopped free and permanently cured No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa. A Different Make.

"Is he a self-made man?"
"No; father-in-law-made."—Puck. To Cure a Cold in One Day

Google—"That auctioneer has a lot of wind." Halyard—"He needs it." Google— "Why?" Halyard—"Because his sales are small."—Town Topics.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.



# PREE for a few months to all users of the

ductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given the manner specified. The subjects are:

A Philippine Hereine.

One of the Philippine insurgent leaders is a beautiful woman whose life seems to be charmed. She has often rushed bravely into the very teeth of death from guns and cannon, but has never been wounded. Frequently we see people in this country who live se long that their lives seem charmed also, but the only charm about it is that they keep up their strength and vitalize their blood with that celebrated remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

One reason why "it pays to be honest" is secause there is less competition along that ine.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

How to grow wheat with big profit at accents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (as Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oata, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents poatage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

No wonder so many bank clerks go away, because they all have such cheque-ered co-reers—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 750.

When a loafer finds a man busy he always inquires in the genial way common to loafers: "Busy?"—Atchison Globe.

## SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

## Fifteen Years of Suffering.

## "I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedlily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:

"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 45 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to

in the case of John C. Pritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:

"Por fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and care the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—John C. Pattchard, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary attention.

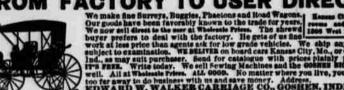
tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sofferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—John C. Pritchard, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

This case is not extraordinary, either in

"DON'T HIDE YOUR LIGHT UNDER A BUSHEL." THAT'S JUST WHY **WE TALK ABOUT** 

# SAPOLIO

## FROM FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.



## WEAK SPOTS.

Everybody Comes Into This World With a Predisposition to Disease.

A Talk With Mrs. Pinkham About the Cause

Everybody comes into this world with a predisposition to discase of some particular tissue; in other words, everybody has a weak spot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the weak spot in women is

somewhere in the uterine system. The uterine organs have less resistance to disease than the vital organs; that's why they give out the soonest. Not more than one woman in a hundred-nay,



in five hundred-has perfectly healthy organs of generation. This points to the stern necessity of helping one's self just as soon as the life powers seem to be on the wane. Excessive menstrua-

cal weakness and want of tone in the uterine organs. It saps the strength away and produces anemia (blood turns to water). If you become anemic, there is no knowing what will happen. If

tion is a sign of physi-

your gums and the inside of your lips and inside your eyelids look pale in color, you are in a dangerous way and must stop that drain on your powers. Why not build up on a generous, uplifting tonic, like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mrs. EDWIN EHRIG, 413 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., says: "I feel it my duty to write and tell you that I am better than I have been for four years. I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills, and can say that I am perfectly cured. Doctors did not help meany. I should have been in my grave by this time if it had not been for your medicine." It was a godsend to me. I was troubled with excessive menstruation, which caused womb trouble, and I was obliged to remain in bed for six weeks. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine was recommended to me, and after using it a

short time, was troubled no more with flooding. I also had severe pain in my kidneys. This, also, I have no more. I shall always recommend the Compound, for it has cured me, and it will cure others. I would like to have you publish this letter." (In such cases the dry form of Compound should be used.)



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